The median Times

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY.)

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Friday, July 23	40,560
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WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JULY, 26.

Before leaving Washington for the Summ robscribe for THE TIMES. The Morning and Sunday Editions will be mailed to you for thirty-fice cents a month-the Morning, Evening and Sunday Editions for fifty. Addresses changed as often as desired,

Results.

The passage of the tariff bill is not a sensation, because it has been anticipated by the country; but none the less the country must regard it as an impudent and frightful crime.

Looking back over the history of the extra session of the Congress, it would be pleasant if we could see anything that the nominal opposition to the Hanna-Havemeyer scheme has done to prevent its accomplishment We are giad to say that there have been Senators who have stood out nobly in antagonism to infamy; but they are very few and could be counted on the fingers of one or two hands

We are mortified and sorry to think that there are others who, while posing as champions of the people, have allowed themselves to become the active and vigilant friends of a measure designed to rob all the masses of the Union. We do not pretend to assert that these distinguished men personally have been bought. We only mean to state that their absolute departure from the faith of their party organization and their assistance in the perpetration of the greatest public crime in the history of American legislation leaves them open to such a suspicion.

In taking leave of the Congress we desire to say to the Reputtionn members who have dominated it that they have made a record of perfidy that the annals of the nation never before recorded. They have supported a man in the treasonable act of ignoring and defying the Constitution of pression of the people's House of Representatives. They have supported a confer ence committee of the Congress in another violation of the Constitution. Right here we ask the Hanna administration: If the can be contemped and ignored by the people swom to maintain and protect them. what is to be expected from the common people of the country under conditions worse than Oriental slavery?

But we are forgetting the Democratic Representatives who have submitted to these things. Let us proclaim, without the chance of successful denial that this whole scheme of national plunder would have been impossible without Democratic assistance and individual treachery. This is not the time to mention names. They are blasoned in the columns of the Congressiona Record, and will be advertised to the world whenever the guilty parties once more come before their constituencies.

We are not afraid to place this proposi tion before the people of the United States: The tariff infamy conceived, constructed and compiled under the direct and personal supervision of the trusts and monopolies has become law only because certain Democratic statesmen have been "induced" to support it

The Times would be last to insinuate cor ruption as applying to Democratic states men; but The Times is a good deal like other people-it cannot help putting two

The Naming of Our Streets.

Long before the spails system disappeared from politics or the four-horse equipage from official stables the streets of Washington felt the effects of the civil service idea. The thoroughfares of the Capital City were all named strictly after letters of the alphabet or numbered in regular order. There was no chance for strife and recrimination because one statesman had been complimented by naming a festionable street for him while another had only a small alley to his name. The letters of the alphabet were not likely to

But now that the founders of the nation are all dead, and nobody's feelings can be burt, it really seems rather infantile for us to go on calling our streets on the A-B-C plan. Not long ago an address was delivered by Hon. Alexander B. Hagner before the Columbian Historical Society on this subject, and in it are submitted lists of names which could be substituted for those of the letters of the alphabet with great

That the present names are inharmo plone and undignified nobody denies. People who use the telephone much have oc casion some balf a dozen times a day to

repeat the letters of the alphabet in their street or B street, H street or Eighth street, is meant; and much the same dif ficulty is encountered in ordinary con resation. Add to this the uncertainty whether the house mentioned is in the portheast, porthwest, southeast or southwest quarter of the city and there is evidently material for a very pretty mess Trouble is likewise experienced by the sostoffice clerks, whose beads grow gray more rapicly than they would otherwise do on account of mistakes and misur derstandings arising from this unscientific scheme. If names beginning with the various letters of the alphabet were ap plied to the streets in their proper order all the advantages of the present scheme would be retained and most of the disadvantages removed. Washington's growing rapidly and this change cannot be made too soon. Streets beyond the city limits are already receiving names which ought to be given to our principal theroughfares, and the longer we wait the greater will be the confusion on making the change. The Indian plan of leaving children without any name except a more or less numerical designation until they are grown up may do on a reservation, but it will not do in a civilized family, and no more will it answer for a civilized town. Let us give our streets respectable names, names to which the children of he Capital City can look up with reverence. Nobody can look up with reverence to a lone letter of the alphabet after he has emerged from the days when he did not know that letter by sight. The letter scheme is absurd, inconvenient, puerile and undignified.

Dr. Tulmace and His Enemies. A rumor, once started, is the most un

tiring and clusive thing on earth, except a mosquito. It is no respecter of per sons, and is likely to turn up in almost any place where it is not likely to be Some da/s ago a rumor was started that the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage of Brook lyn, Washington and the earth, would leave his church in this city on account of non-payment of salary. When the rumor hit Dr. Talmage in the ear, that gentleman commenced to hop around. He did not do this in the ordinary, everyday style of the average man; this would have been impossible to him. He hopped artistically, he hopped grandly, with an eye to effect. If it was the purpose of the originators of this rumor to make Dr. Talmage hop, they have succeeded far beyond their wildest anticipations. Dr. Talmage's special mission on earth,

as all the world knows, is to show what can be done with language. He could, if he chose, take a text out of "The Hunting of the Snark," or "Little Red Riding Hood," and weave such a shimmering mystery of kaleidoscopic, polychromatic, exegetical, vangelistic homiletics around and about it that it would bring tears to the eyes of the people who read his syndicated sermons sloud on Sunday afternoons, and they would get the concordance and hunt until prayer-meeting time for that beautiful text which proved such a fountain of wisdom for the Dr. Cumming of the American people. He has been known to draw beautiful and affecting lessons from the text, "Sin as it were with a cart-rope," proving that sin of that description is likely to end in a neclitie festival, at which all the best citizens participate; and there is a strong suspicion that he was the original clergyman who demolished false bair by his powerful setmon preached from the command, "Topnot come down." He has drawn pictures of heaven, in which he has described celestial trumpeters sitting at a feast and stopping to wipe their mouths occasionally that they might express their joy by one celestial coat-on the trumpets-of course. This description may be found by any inquiring mind in a volume of Dr. Talmage's sermons, but as this is not an advertising column, the writer refrains from stating just which one He has written out for the benefit of the heather his opinion of them and their social customs gathered on the fig in his famous tour round the world, and his great book, "Talmage on Jerusalem," is to be found under the youngest child at the table all

But all these previous gyrations of his in the way of language are as nothing to this latest, intensest hop of the good doctor on discovering that some Wicked. malicious enemy said he was going to leave Washington because his congregation didn't his salary. He could look on with calm ness while reports came by every mail of the slaughter and outrage of Cuban Women and children, he could smile at the gigantic steal of the Sugar Trust, and sing the praises of freedom undisturbed in a country where, as a Cornish miner's wife said bitterly, "the people are free-free to starve; you can do what you want to if you're rich enough." All these things didn't trouble Dr. Talmage. He is rich enough to do as he likes, and he has faith to believe that every single syndicated sermon that he sends flying over the country to embroider his name on the rural districts will also serve as title to a corner lot in heaven. He believes in corner lots in heaven, and he is laying up stocks and bonds there just as fast as ever he can. He resents a rumor of this kind as fiercely as a Wall street bull resents a rumor which will send his particular pet stock flying down to the bottomiess pit. What would become of the chances of salvation of the American people if the Talmage stock should go flying that way? This mean, bad rumor injured

over the country.

The Doctor was at Spirit Lake when the story was mentioned to him. He immediately started for the telegraph office and sent this defiant and Well-peppered message hurtling over the wires;

sage hortling over the wires:

I denounce the lying scoundrel who started the report that I am dissatisfied with my Washington church and that I will not return to it. My congregation and myself are in complete accord. They have met all their obligations to me. My vacation over. I will preach in my pulpit, second Sabbath in September. The last year's attendance was larger than any previous year, and many more feesired to worship with us than could be accommodated. Everything is satisfactory. That evil report was born in the very malice of hell and is one of a numdred falsehoods manufactured against me during the past thirty years, all of which falsehoods have only enlarged my work, as this will.

T. Dewitt Talmage.

Now, this message is as bot and lively

as the business end of a bumble tee, and It cannot fall to make the villain cower in his den. Dr. Talmage denounces the lying scoundrel; and he wishes it undertood that when he is through with his vacation he will come back, and won't he just have fun! The people who wish to worship in his church will not be able to get in, and will have to go and worship somewhere else, if, indeed, they are not so discouraged that they do not care to worship at all. Dr. Talmage de clares that this evil report was born of the malice of hell, and surely he ought to know, for he has said more about hell and its methods, described them more minutely, and has more inside information about the people who would go there than almost anyone else in the country. If he says that this report came from Hades he is undoubtedly right, and the only peculiar feature of the case is that inhabitants of the infernal regions seem to have been in this same business for thirty years without doing a thing to Dr. Talmage, and, also, without his doing a thing to them.

A Kansas man has a joke on himself. It s not an expensive joke, as some specimens of that variety are, but it is a good loke all the same. He had a headache one day and bought two pills. He also bought a collar button. He put all three in a vest pocket. When he came to want the collar button it was not there. It had gone to cure his headache. That Kansas man is now a tipe subject for the next apostle of Mental Healing who strikes his town.

The experience of a Georgia young man is by no means exceptional, but it is worth telling for the instruction there is in it. This young man had literary aspirations He felt blowelf increasing, especially about the head. He yearned for a wider field; be yearned to get before the country and give it a chance to bow down before him. He was sure that if he could get to New York and get acquainted with the great magazine editors he would make a fortune.

He is now in a Chatham street restaurant ashing dishes for a living. He says that be wanted a wider field, but not one so very wide. Dear college graduate, the chances are that long before the world thinks you need a wider field, you will have stopped thinking about it yourself, and will be very much surprised when Providence takes you by the collar of a thread bare coat and tells you to come up higher Meanwhile it is better to be weighing sugar and corn meal in a grocery store in the country than to be washing dishes in a city restaurant

HE OWES A MILLION.

Mapper in Which a Chicago Speculator Defrauded People.

Chicago, July 25.-Theodore Schintz, lawyer, private banker and real estate speculator, presents the worst case of finarcial collapse ever called to the attention of the courts.

An expert who has been at work on Schintz's books finds that Schintz owes poor people \$1,000,000, and has only \$100,000 with which to settle. His victims number more than 1,000, and they have been left penniless

Schiatz borrowed about \$150,000 from the banks, and the securities he put in now prove to be worthless. He put from one to five mortgages on property, it is said, and sold them all. He lost the concy in trying to carry depreciating real

The man's ways were mysterious. None of the mercantile agencies knew of the gave in return certificates prembing to interest rate that caught the victims. He poured the money obtained into real estate speculation.

He will be prosecuted criminally.

MCNALLY'S GALLANT EFFORT.

He Almost Succeeds in Swimming

the English Channel. London, July 25 .- Peter S. McNally, of on, attempted yesterday to swim from England to France, across the English Channel, starting from Dover and intend-ing to land at Calais. He swam thirtyfive miles in fifteen hours, and then be-came exhausted and delirious. He was taken on board a lugger that was accornauving him when he was three miles off ape Gris Nez, about twelve miles south

west of Calais. From Dover to Calais, in a straightline the distance is about twenty-eight miles The fact that McNally was picked up off Cape Gris Nez shows that he was carried a considerable distance out of his course by the current. The feat of swimming the channel has never been accomplished but by one man, Capt. Webb, who crossed in 1875, in twenty-one hours and forty-eight minutes. Capt. Webb was drowned in 1883, while attempting to swim the whitripool rapids at Niagara.

McNally, who is a newspaper man, has reputation as a life-saver, and has been awarded medals by the Massachusetts Humane Society and the United States Government.

UTAH'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

One Hundred Thousand Strangers

Attended the Celebration. Salt Lake, Utah, July 25,-Utah's five days' semi-centennial celebration closed last night in a blaze of glory. Since the opening of the festivities on Thursday this city has been given up to rejoicing. July 24 was the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the Mormon pioneers in Utah, and of their settlement on the spot which is

The principal features of the occasion were the unveiling of a statue of Brigham Young, day and night parade illustrative since its settlement in 1847, and the shelling of a steamboat by the guns of the National Guard on the great Salt Lake One hundred thousand strangers attended the celebration.

Order's Fiftieth Anniversary. New York, July 25 .- The German order Harngari celebrated its fiftieth anniversary today at the Central Opera House. The Jubilee will last four days. Members were present from all parts of the United States. The three surviving founders of the organization. Dr. Merkle, Frederich Germann and Peter Schnatz, were received with much ceremony. A banquet was given this evening.

Agrees With Cousin Bob. New York, July 25 .- Emil Ingersoll, who says be is a consin of Robert G. Ingersoll, was arrested at Bensonburst today charged with attempting suicide. He went into a pharmary, got laudanum, stepped out on the sidewalk and took the dose. The poison was pumped out of him and he was

DESPERATE WOMEN BANDITS.

They Held Up and Rob Citizens of

North Bergen, N. J. New York, July 25. The highway woman has appeared again ig North Bergen, N. J. Frank Simpson, who lives in the Hudson County Boolevard, was held up, robbed and beaten in l'aterson avenue late Friday night by two men and a woman-

The press has chronicled from time to time the operations of women feetpads in the neighborhood of North Bergen. Walter Johnson was held up by two women in Meeks' Woods on July 6. They felled him with a club and then searched him, taking all the money in his pockets. Recent tolberies of a similar nature had made Johnson cautious and his foresight saved him connonth's pay, and before starting homeward placed the bills in his shoe. The robbers overlooked this money.

Evidently the band heard of this and have grown wise. The woman who assisted in robbing Simpson on Friday night removed his shoes and searched them. This circumstance seems to identify her with one of Johnson's assailants.

Simpson had been to Union Hill, and on his way home stopped in a saloon in Pater on avenue, West of the Hudson County Boulevard. Several persons were in th place, and he was persuaded to drink with there. He stayed late, until none Were left but two men and a weman, and when he started home they accompanied him. He walked with the woman, and the men followed close beland,

When they had reached a lonely spot in Paterson avenue the two men suddenly closed on Simpson and pinioned his arms. A cry for help was choked in his throat, and, though he struggled fiercely, they soon had While they held blm the woman turned

his pockets inside out, taking everything valuable he had, including \$11, a silver watch and a ring. Then she took off his shoes to search for hidden valuables. By this time Simpson had recovered his breath, and, wrenching one hand free, he struck one of the robbers in the face.

They then beat him until he was un-When he regained his senses it was 4:30 o'clock Saturday morning-four hours after the robbery. He was lying at the foot of a steep hill, to the west of the road After beating him into unconscious aess the robbers had rolled his body down the embankment. He was terribly cut and bruised, and his collar-bone

After being attended by a surgeon, Simp son reported the case to the police, who suy that his description of his assailants fits persons who have been suspected of similar robberies recently.

JAPANESE PRINCE RETURNS.

Arisugawa En Route Home From Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

New York, July 25 .- Prince Takebito Arisugawa, nephew of the Empetor of Japan, and rear admiral of the Japanese navy, arrived on the Umbria yesterday on his return from the Queen's jubilee, which he attended as the representative of his government. Tonight heleft for Vancouver Although traveling incognito as Count Sawa and avolding anything like display, the prince was received yesterday with marked deference by the Japanese residents of this city and several distinguished officials of the Japanese government. They formed a little group on the Cunard dock an bour before the arrival of the Umbria. There was T. Hosht, the Japanese minis-ter at Washington a short, stoot man with round face reflecting good humor, and with him were S. Venida, the Japanese consulat New York: K. Matsoi, secretary of the legation at Washington, and T. Wakamatsu vice consul in this city. The others were merchants and bankers. Nearly all wore slik hats and frock coats.

The prince was leaning over the rail amidships as the Umbria drew to the dock. He lifted his hat once in recognienormous debts he had contracted. As | tion of a salute from the little group and private banker he took in \$300,000 and | went to the cabin, where he was met by a committee headed by the Japanese min-

> The prince came down the gangulank with the Japanese minister, and stopped for a moment with uplifted hat before a line of Japanese. The crowd surged about on both sides to catch a glimpse, and the prince, to avoid further demonstration, hastened on. He is barely over five feet in height; his form is thin, and from all points of measurement he is smaller than the average Japanese. He stands straight as a manling, and there was just a sug gestion of a smile about the straight, fire lines of his mouth. He has a small black mustache and a short, straggling black beard. He wore a cutaway suit of grav. an nipine hat and carried a gold-headed cane and light brown gloves. Several jewelect rings flashed on the fingers of both

bands. The Japanese residents bowed almost to the ground, and the prince responded by lifting his hat and bowing. He was folowed by his suite, which included: T. saltow, master of the prince's household and aide-de-camp to the prince; Capt. Funaki, of the Japanese navy; Marquis Kido, Lieut, Col. Murata, Lieut, Kata, and four other officers of the Japanese navy. All were taken to the Waldorf.

Prince Arisugawa is one of the war heroes of Japan. During the fight with China e commanded the squadron that fought the battle of the Yalu, and he was also conspicuous in the downfall of Port Arthur. He is about forty years of age, and is the on of the Emperor's oldest brother.

The prince and his party will sail on the Empress of Japan, which leaves Vancouver. August 2. There is little time for sight-seeing, and he will hurry along to Montreal, and thence west by the Canadian Pacific.

DEATH OF QUACK JULES.

Known as a Philanthropist in Chicago, a Swindler in Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 25 .- Prof. Jules, as be illed himself, died vesterday in the penientlary from septicaemia. He had been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for obtaining money under false pretences. He claimed to be a native of Germany, and said dis proper name was Jules Crane. He gave his age as fifty-nine years, and said he was

Last September he advertised himself as wonderful specialist, able to cure the blind, deaf and dumb, and other chronic disability with a simple rubbing ceremony and the application of a mysterious fluid which he sold to each patient. A host of enfortunates flocked to the "professor." His cures did not materialize, and one patient swore out a warrant for his arrest and he skipped from the city. Scores sity. The purpose was to keep the life of complaints against him were received and work of Wesley before the youth of him by the police. Several months later, of the land. Other objects in the forma-in Indianapolis, he was arrested and tion of the Epworth League were to give rought back to Baltimore and convicted. His wife, Mrs. Crane, and her sister about of the doctrines of the church and to month ago arrived from Chicago with a large bundle of letters from some of the most prominent public men in the country, who asked Gov. Lownder to consider Mrs. Crane's appeal for the pardon of her hus-band. Among the Writers were Secretary

whereabouts until he was arrested.

SUGGESTS ARBITRATION.

Japan May Consent to This Way

San Francisco, July 25 .- The steame China arrived yesterday with the latest Japanese and Hawaiian news. Advices from Honolulu dated July 18 state that the Hawaiian government has proposed to Japan to submit the entire question at issue to a satisfactory court of arbitration. Hawaii selects the President of the United States, but it is not believed that Japan will consent to this. In such event the King of Norway and Sweden may be finally settled upon.

The note which bore this suggestion to

the Mikado's government was submitted immediately after the answer to Minister Shimamura's last letter in June. It was orief and, as usual, pointed. It

aggested that in event the Japanese goveroment still found itself unable to col cide with the views of the government of the Republic of Hawaii, that the matters of difference be submitted to a third party for arbitration. The message created a sensation at the Japanese legation, and Councillor Akt Yama left at once with it for Japan. There he will report promptly to the foreign office.

Local Japanese say that the Japanese government will consent to arbitration out will not consent to the choice of either the United States or England as arbitrator They say that those two countries are already ailied in the matter, and are conse mently not competent.

The King of Norway and Sweden will be satisfactory to Japan. In the end Hawaii would consent to this choice, but would contend to the last for the good offices of the American Government. The matter to be submitted is merely the question of paying an indemnity of \$98,000. Neither the protest filed at Washington nor the question of annexation figures at all.

Members of the Cabinet stated to a Jour

nal correspondent that this Government as sovereign State claimed a right to negotiete a treaty for annexation with an country it pleased, and that a protest against incorporation with the United States coming at this time from Japan was not entitled and would not receive re than passing consideration.

The offer to arbitrate was inspired in this ernment by the State Department in Washington. A communication from Washington recommended a firm stand, but a willingness to submit the dispute to a third party. The instruction, as will be seen, has been carried out.

fais last move of the Government is viewed in various ways. Generally the stand is taken with satisfaction. A memthe end aimed at was to get the situation in a position similar to the Venezuelan affair, when the Monroe doctrine could be effectively brought into service as a weapon. This, however, is not the case

The understanding between the local gov emment and the Washington Administration is perfect, and the conclusion between them is to show to the world what is red the justice of Hawaii's position and to avoid further contention with Japan. Is a court of arbitration decides that the indemnity should be paid it would be paid without a word.

The China also brought reports that a strong Japanese fleet is being mobilized near Yokohama, to be sent, it is further stated, to Honolulu.

In Japan the feeling is considerably al-Newspapers have in a measure let up on Hawaii, and now discuss in more rational terms what might be the outcome of a bout with the United States. The Maluichi, a government organ, states that a second protest against annexation has been sent to the government of the United States, the gist of which is as follows: "As the annexation of Hawaii by the United States is inimical to the mainten-

ance of the existing peace in the Pacific. Japan must do all in her power for the independence of Hawali. Japan, therefore, desires to fully enter into negotiations in the matter with the United States, irrespective of the attitude of the Senate. in order to obtain the necessary guarantee from America, not only for the present, but for the future "

It is reported in several of the papers that Mr. Hoshi Toru, the Japanese min-isser at Washington, is in bad odor with his government for not "looking mad" when addressing Secretary Sherman on the matter of Hawaiian annexation It is charged that in conversation the minister stated that, in his private capacity, he had no objection to annexa-This is taken as almost sufficient

PROGRESS OF UNIVERSALISM.

Remarks From Delegates to the Recent Union at Detroit.

An "echo recting" to the annual convention of the Young People's Union of the Universalist Church, which occurred in Detroit the first part of this month, was held by the local members of the order in the Church of Our Father yesterday oming. Miss E. A. Hill, one of the delegates, presided.

After short devotional exercises, led by Miss Hill, she, together with the other two delegates, Mr and Mrs. H. E. Williams read short reports of the proceedings of the convention Miss Hill spoke about the journey, the opening exercises, and the first day's proceedings. Mr. Williams upon the business and evening sessions, and Mrs. Williams upon the devotional meetings and congresses

They reported a gratifying progress in the affairs of the union. The membership has steadily increased and the con tributions for missionary purposes have doubled during the past year. It was found, the delegates said, that the m progress has been made in the South, and the union has decided to devote most of its offorts to that section

The principal work of the society for ning year, as outlined by the convention, is the building of a church at Atlanta where there is already a flourishing congre

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Lectures on the Recent Convention. The Rev. J. L. Thomas, D. D., pastor

of the Asbury M. E. Church, delivered a lecture yesterday morning upon the Influence of the International Epworth League

He said in part: "The Epworth League has been in existence about a decade and has already had a wonderful effect in hastening the evangelization of the world. The term Epworth was taken because it was the name of the English town where John Wesley was born, and League was the name of the club which John Wesley and other religiously in-clined students formed at Oxford Univerthe young people a thorough knowledge impress them with the universality of

Methodism." The preacher told of the recent convention at Toronto, to which he delegate. He commented on the fact that in the Canadian city Christianity has a Gage, Secretary Alger, Gov. Tanner and grip on the weekday lives of the people thers. Mrs. Crane stated that her husband must have been insane. In Chicago, she said, he was known as a philanthropist ored residents, and the Epworth League and that his family knew nothing of his cupied the pulpits of white churches dur-

ALL THINGS WORK FOR GOOD. Rev. George B. Smith's Sermon at

Metropolitan M. E. Church. President McKinley, unaccompanied, attended the morning service at the Metro-

politan M. E. Church yesterday. In the absence of the paster, Rev. Hugh Johnston, D. D., the pulpit was filled by Rev. George B. Smith, D. D., of Massilon Ohio. He was assisted by Rev. Mr. Daniels, of Columbia, S. C., and Rev. Dr.

Baker, of this city.

The subject of Rev. Smith's discourse was "Working," and the text was taken from the first part of the twenty-eighth verse of the eighth chapter of Paul's letter to the Romans, "And we know that all things work together for good for them that love God." He said, in part:

"I think we all agree that activity is the law of the universe, and, so far as we are acquainted, that labor is a necessit among men. It is not less true that ele tricity, light, heat and forces of nature illustrate the fact that action is great and universal. Matter is in itself a world of ction, so much so that we are astonished at every revelation of activity of movemen unde by the world of science "We are all on a great Ferris wheel,

moving more than 25,000 miles every twen ty-four hours. Certainly we have reason to believe that we live in an active world. All things work, not only in nature, but in men by virtue of their relation to the Supreme Ruler of the universe. Jesus sale My Father is a worker, and I work He worked, the saints worked, all worked. "When we go a little farther with the text we meet with a difficulty. We are not only told that all things work, but that all work together. It is said, truly, that there is not a current of air but has a counter-current, and there is not an ocean stream but has its counter-stream "Very often some enterprise to which you have given all your energies does not succeed. It is because your working has been apart and not together If you

lave ever seen any of the rope ferry boats of the Missouri you will know how a little change of angle will, with the force of the current, carry the boat t the other shore and back, if requires The current and facts which you first observe and think to be against the work ing of the ferry, you later learn to be with it. We often have ills, and those that seem to be against us are for us. Here we have an illustration of much that occurs. We see the beginning. We see the end. We don't know what that will be until the thing has been done. "All things work together. We adout that there is a great deal of activity. Are things Working together for good or

for evil? "We ask is there any good in the destructive earthquake, the tornado laying waste and desolate vast territories? Or we may go further and ask is there any good in Voltaire when writing against the good book, or still further can there be good done when Turkey with her im-plous hand slays Christians? We cannot understand how good can come out of these things a bit more than we can con ceive that there can be good come o of a locomotive. But if it were not for such forces and energies, such movement of air and manifestations of electricity this earth would be dead and lifeless.

"What about the writing of infamous books? It has led to re-examination of the Word of God. We understand Chris tianity better today because men have attempted to answer such writers as Vo taire, showing that all the sophistry of writers who may have the me powers has no power to harm the sacred book. "What about our wars? They have

overthrown slavery and cemented the Union. I pray that peace will come, but if it doesn't come until guns blow oppres for from Turkey or free the suffering in Cuba, let war come to bring blessings to Europe and to our western world. "Slavery and . martyrdom have proven

to be the seed of the church. Oppression sersecution and martyrdom, so long as they exist, will raise of their askes the

"We can't see how good will come to every one. He hasn't said that -only that all things work for the good of the good. is doing his best for every man, giv ing every one the best opportun sible. There was a boy in the parable wh went out of his father's ho wrong, and only favored him when he want ight. All things work together for good for them that love God. This is a maxim for every age and land. If Moses bad considered he would probably have said, I would have preferred to stay at ne court of Pharoah in luxury.' But Mos vent into the wilderness and became the

atchless leader of the Israelites. "So we might run along the line of the ices and at all times find men whothrough activity won elevation to wield a power which they could not have won otherwise. "To my mind Abraham Lincoln was a nost unlikely boy, and while he was not received in the polite society of this city

as other Presidents had been, we recognize thefactnowthat his very awkwardness was his power. He was the greatest ruler the world has ever seen. "By loss and hardship man become nobler, truer and purer. Some day wher you stand before the throne of God you

will see then that these things have worked for your good, 'And ye shall ther know that all things work for good for those who love God.""

SUICIDE A MORTAL SIN.

Dr. Elliott Discourses on the Fals Philosophy of Seif-Murder,

Scicide" was the subject of a most in eresting discourse delivered yesterdas norning at the Church of the Ascension by the rector, Rev. John H. Elliott. Th ermon was based on the story of Paul's prisonment and his opportunity to escape and his appeal to his jailer when about to kill himself, "Do thyself no barm." The Bev. Dr. Elliott spoke of the prev

dence of snicide in early days, and disassed the motives, or rather causes, which led to it and the reasons of popular just

It was, he said, justified by the assumtion that man had complete right and title to his own life, and therefore could dispose of it as he saw fit. This fals philosophy and unChristian-like spirit was not in accord with the teachings of the Gospel or the law of even the early For besides the command Paul to his failer. Do thyself no harm, the Gospel taught that no man should leave his post in life without the order of

Even in the ancient time, while sujetch was, in a measure, approved by popula opinion, still it was legislated against Plato insisted that those who destroye themselves should be interred in some lonely spot and would not allow a monument of other memorial to be erected to them. Again, in Rome, the suicide was prevented hon-orable burial on the ground that the dead had deprived the state of his services, which belonged to it.

The church, Dr. Elliot said, always de nounced suicide and reckoned it as a mortal sin, and warned us that we are responsible in the future for the acts con nitted in this life. When men accept the doctrine of suicides, that life belongs to themselves, they deny the existence of our Father and the hope of salvation. And when anyone accepts such teachings it is no wonder, Dr Elliot said, that they conclude that life is not worth living

WOODWARD

and LOTHROP

10th, 11th and F Sts. N. W.

Our business hours until September are 7:45 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturdays, 7:45 to 1.

Pre-Inventory Clearance Sale

The object of this midsummer sale is to reduce the stock to a minimum by July thirty-first, when we take inventory of stock.

At no previous sale of this character have we offered greater opportunities, and please remember that the very low figures quoted re for this season's brightest, best and most desirable goods. Entire lines-parts of lines. Such surpluses as we know of now must go at one price or another for the sake of eased labor as well as for the sake of their room; hence the extraordinarily low prices, which, in many instances, are less than half the original.

Cotton Dress Goods

At Clearing Prices.

A magnificent collection of the freshest fabrics, most popular and hard-to-get styles, newest and prettiest colors and designs, at very decisive reductions from former prices.

In connection with these we offer a recent special purchase of

40-inch Printed Lawns,

Dainty figures and stripes of blue, pink, black on white ground; a very superior quality at a very low price.

8c a yard.

6c, from 10c.

8c, from 121/c. 32-inch Batiste Lawns-a be me printings in stripes and small figures 10c, from 18c and 25c.

Assorted Novelties in Sheer Lawns, Or-randles and Dimittes—beautiful printings and scarce colorings.

10c, from 12%c. Batiste Lawns-the choicest styles and colorings of the senson; 36 inches wide. 25c, from 371/2c.

French Organdies, printed in such ex-quisite designs as only Freres Kocchim, and Kocchim, Baumgarten & Cie can pro-luce. Our entire stock.

25c, from 50c. All-linen Grass Cloth, very sheer and fine, natural flax color, silk finish, 45 INCHES WIDE

25c, from 50c. Silk and Lined Plaids, natural flax ground, plaided with silk in contrasting colors—very handsome.

Housekeeping Supplies

At Clearing Prices.

Table, Bed and Toilet Linens, Comforts, Hemstitched Muslin sheets, etc., at specially reduced

prices. Our customers will find this an excellent opportunity to replenish city and country houses,

Linen Department.

\$1.15, from \$1.50. 2-yard Fringed Scotch Damask Table Cloths, with rea borders—2 and a half yard Cloths, \$1.50 from \$2.06—3-yard Cloths, \$1.50 from \$2.50.

\$1.50, from \$2.00. 28 dozen White Huck Towels, hemmed, eady for use.

50c, from 75c. 150 yards 68-inch Bleached Table Dam-ask, extra heavy quality. 25c, from 37 1c and 50c

20c, from 30c.

Checked and Striped Linen Crash Suit-ngs; very cool and dressy. 6c, from 125c.

1,000 yards Fancy Colored Pique, for separate skirts and full suits.

Bedwear Department.

Bleached Muslin,

55c, from 68c. 193 Hemstitched Muslin Sheets, double ted size, 2 and a quarter by 2 and a half yards-a special value. 36-inch "Fruit of the Loom"

6½ca yard.

Woodward & Lothrop.